TEXAS - LOUISIANA PETROLEUM RECORD AND

Oil Investors' Journal

THE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH CONCERNING THE BEAUMONT FIELD AND OTHER SOUTHWESTERN OIL FIELDS.

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BEAUMONT, TEXAS, U. S. A., MAY 15, 1904.

NO. 24 ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

INCREASE IN SHIPMENTS.

Movement of Oil from Port Arthur and Sabine During the First Eleven Days of May 545,152 Barrels—Shipments from the Two Ports in April Amounted to 775,164 Barrels—Two Cargoes of Solar Oil Go from the Security Refinery to the Standard's Agents in England—Rail Shipments Show a Decline—Another Fire at Batson Causes the Loss of One Life and Destruction of Considerable Equipment—Summary of the Batson Production—Operations on Spindletop—Daily Runs of Crude by the Refineries.

In the fourteen days from April 28 to May 11, both inclusive, the movement of oil from Port Arthur and Sabine amounted to 621,593 barrels—probably the largest quantity ever loaded out of the two ports in a similar period.

Port Arthur shipped 502,001 barrels and Sabine 119,592 barrels in the fourteen days. The Sabine shipments really extended over a period of only eleven days, beginning May 1.

For the first eleven days of May the shipments from Port Arthur amounted to 425,560 barrels, and from Sabine, the amount above stated, 119,592 barrels, or a total of 545,152 barrels from both ports.

The April shipments from Port Arthur amounted to 611,753 barrels, and from Sabine 163,411 barrels, or a total of 775,164 barrels—practically 26,000 barrels a day.

May Shipments Attain High Average.

May shipments, based on the first eleven days, have averaged about 50,000 barrels a day, but this high average will not be maintained during the month. It so happened that many of the oil carrying steamers arrived at the same time for cargoes, and the loading and harbor facilities were taxed to handle them. This condition probably will not prevail again during the month, but it is not to be doubted that the May average of shipments by water will be higher by several thousand barrels a day than April's.

Two Cargoes of Solar Oil for the Standard in England.

One of the interesting features of the Sabine shipments is the fact hat two British tankers, the Ottawa and Weehawken, loaded cargoes of solar oil from the Security refinery on May 2 and 10, respectively, consigned to the Anglo-American Oil Company, of England, at London. The Anglo-American Company is the accredited agent of the Standard Oil Company in England, hence this constitutes a direct shipment of Texas oil to the Standard's distributing point in England.

While the greater part of the oil shipped from the Texas ports is crude, there is an occasional cargo of refined products and in the shipments for this month there is included one load of refined products from the Gulf refinery at Port Arthur to the same company's station at Philadelphia by the steamer Ligonier.

Rail Shipments Show a Decline.

Rail shipments are falling below the average maintained during he first three months of the year. The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe records are as follows:

Southern Pacific—From Sour Lake, April 28 to May 10, both inclusive, 779 cars, total since January 1, 7144 cars. From Gladys (Spindletop), April 29 to May 11, both inclusive, 143 cars; total since January 1, 985 cars. From Beaumont, April 25 to May 11, both inclusive, 47 cars; total since January 1, 334 cars. From Jennings, April 29 to May 11, both inclusive, 32 cars; total since January 1, 1124 cars.

Santa Fe—From Beaumont, May 1 to 13 inclusive, 86 cars company oil, 73 cars commercial oil; total since January 1, company oil 1015 cars, commercial oil, 812 cars.

Shipments by the Kansas City Southern from the Security refinery, from Beaumont and from Spindletop, and by the Santa Fe from Saratoga, will be published in a later issue.

There has been no change in prices, beyond a decline of a cent or two in Sour Lake quotations.

Another Fire at Batson, with Loss of Life and Property.

Batson had another fire on May 13, involving the loss of one life, the destruction of considerable well equipment and wooden tankage and about 10,000 barrels of oil.

It started on the property of the Ninety-Nine Pumping Company—also known as Darbyshire & Crawford—where this company's No. 2 well was being brought in from the deep sand. The gas and fresh oil became ignited while the oil fire under the boiler, nearby, was "bucking," or blowing back through the firebox door.

Tom Walker, a workman, was up in the derrick, assisting in the operation of getting the well started. He tried to escape, but the fumes from the well and the burning gas and oil overcame him, and he was literally cooked.

Quick and effective work by the firefighters prevented a disastrous spread of the flames. The property destroyed was as follows:

Ninety-Nine Pumping Company (Darbyshire & Crawford)—One derrick, one standard rig, one rotary drilling rig, two 1,200-barrel wooden tanks and 1,000 barrels of oil.

Buffalo Oil Company—One derrick, one standard rig, two 1,200-barrel wooden tanks.

Armstrong & Company—Three derricks, one standard rig, four 1,200-barrel wooden tanks.

C. D. Reeves—Two derricks, one steam head, three 1,200-barrel wooden tanks and about 2,500 barrels of oil.

Moonshine Company—Eight 1,200-barrel wooden tanks and about 4,000 barrels of oil.

Bentley and associates—Two derricks, one rotary drilling rig, one steam head.

Heywood Oil Company—One derrick and two 1,200-barrel wooden tanks.

Producers' Oil Company—One derrick and two 1,200-barrel wooden tanks.

Ben Harper—One rotary drilling rig.

Lane & Trammel—One rotary drilling rig.

Total losses—Eleven derricks; four rotary drilling rigs; five pumping rigs and twenty-three 1,200-barrel wooden tanks.

Both the Security Oil Company's field line and that of the Texas Company were slightly damaged.

The well where the fire started is located in the John Knight Survey.

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The fire spread to the Producers' tract, in the same survey, thence to the Buffalo tract, the Armstrong three-acre tract and the Moonshine Company's property, next to the Choate Survey, on which the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company has considerable equipment.

Batson Production and Summary.

Batson production has been averaging from 20,000 to 25,000 barrels a day during the past two weeks. The fire did not interfere to any great extent with production, as it failed to touch the biggest wells. The Heywood No. 3, which has been doing about 3,000 barrels a day for the past week, was in the line of the fire, but it was ditched and the flames did not get over the embankment. They Heywood well which was in the fire was the No. 2, which has never been a producer.

Following is a summary of the wells actually producing on the afternoon of May 6, with estimates, in round figures, of the production of each on that day:

	Bbls.
J. G. Hamill, one well	500
Prather Bros., one well	600
Armstrong and Nevill, one well	175
C. D. Reeves, one well	200
Abercrombie & Parks, one well	200
Oriole Oil Company, two wells	200
F. M. Gilbough, two wells	500
Sims & Farish, three wells	500
Little & Mitchell, two wells	300
Wilson & Prewitt, four wells	800
Wilkinson & Drisdale, one well	500
Margaret Helen Oil Company, one well	200
W. B. Sharp, three wells	700
Foudren & Woods, one well	500
Paraffine Oil Company, four wells	2,500
Maryellen Oil Company, one well	100
P. Barkley, one well	250
Texas Crude Oil Company, one well	600
J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, twenty-one wells	8,000
Total, fifty-two wells	18,875

Not All the Producing Wells Were Operating.

Several wells which are good producers were not operating at the time this summary was taken. For instance, the Heywood No. 2 was shut in, but on the same evening it was opened up and up to the evening of May 7 it had made 4,130 barrels. Since that time it has run from 2,500 to 4,000 barrels a day. Batson production is not up to the April average which was about 32,000 barrels a day.

Summary of Wells in the Spindletop Flats.

Estimates of production in the flats on the west side of Spindletop put it at 2,500 barrels a day. A summary of operations on May 13 in this section of the field is given herewith:

Wells pumping on or near the Trembly acre: National Oil & Pipe Line Company, four; Southern Drilling Company, three; J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, seven; Copper Coin Crude Oil Company, one. Total wells operating, fifteen. Wells not operating: National, one; Southern Drilling Company, one; Copper Coin Crude Oil Company, one; J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, one. Total wells not operating, four. The Guffey well has been plugged.

In the Cartwright section the following wells have been drilled, but are not operating: Cartwright Oil & Development Company, two; Benjamin Andrews, Jr., two; Lone Acre Oil Company, one; Hamilton & Shepherd, one. Total, six wells.

D. R. Peaty drilled a well in this territory and it was put on the pump and made 100 barrels or better, but is now being drilled deeper, in the expectation of increasing the production.

Salt Water the Chief Obstacle.

Salt water has been the chief cause of trouble in the flats. Most of the wells on or near the Trembly are making water, and some of them are doing very little oil. The prospects of further development in this territory are not good.

Other sections of Spindletop are holding up to April's average. They Heywood lease is doing a little better than it did last month, running about 750 barrels a day, whereas the average for April was about 850 barrels a day. The Higgins property is making from 1,000 to 1,200 barrels a day. The chief falling off has been in the flats. The entire field is making 19,500 barrels or a little more.

Daily Requirments of the Southeast Texas Refineries.

All kinds of estimates have been made of the requirements of the various refineries operating at Beaumont and Port Arthur. Representatives of the ball element in the oil business have figured the daily runs of crude as high as 20,000 in the four principal cases. No official figures have ever been given out, hence those which have appeared from time to time must have been guesses.

An estimate that is somewhat better than a guess puts the average daily runs of crude oil by the refineries, during the month of April, at 19,170 barrels, divided as follows:

Gulf Refining Company, Port Arthur, 6,000 barrels.

Security Oil Company, South Beaumont, 3,500 barrels.

The Texas Company, Port Arthur, 500 barrels.

United Oil & Refining Company, Spindletop, 170 barrels.

The Security Company and the Texas Company have been storing the greater part of the distillates obtained from the crude which has been run through their refineries. The Gulf Refining is making heavy shipments of refined oils to England and to Atlantic coast points. It is also entering the Texas market with its refined products. The Security Company is doing the same, through distributing companies. The United Company is selling refined oils in Beaumont and the neighboring territory, and is shipping some by rail.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AT BATSON AND SOUR LAKE.

Harvey Bradley, twenty-six years old, a native of Minnesota, was overcome by gas while on top of a [illegible] barrel settling tank at Batson on [illegible], and fell into the tank. His body was found next morning. The [illegible] through which he fell was [illegible] width of a single plank.

Frank House, an employe of [illegible] O'Neil, drilling contractor, was found dead in the ditch in the Spindletop district at Sour Lake on the [illegible] of May 11. He was lying face [illegible] ward in the oil that was being [illegible] through the ditch. Apparently he must have fallen and the gas [illegible] intoxicated him.

IT WAS THE MARGARET HELEN WELL.

In the story headed "Big [illegible] the 400-foot sand at Batson" appeared in the April 15 issue of this paper, it was stated that the well in question was one of Brice [illegible] was an error, as the well is the property of the Margaret Helen Oil Company, composed principally of [illegible] Vinton people. A. W. Harris, [illegible] local, is president and [illegible] ing the company's affairs. The well is located on the Pierce subdivision and was drilled to a depth of 500 feet. On April 11 it [illegible] and in the 24 hours preceding [illegible] reported to have made 1,[illegible] rels. On May 5 the well was [illegible] barrels on the pump.

Judge Brooks of the district [illegible] at Austin, Texas, on May 7 [illegible] the demurrers in the cases brought by the county attorney of Travis [illegible] against the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, the Gulf Refining Company and the Beaumont Confederated Oil & Pipe Line Company. Following the court's ruling on the demurrers the cases were set for trial on May [illegible]

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE NACOGDOCHES (TEX.) OIL FIELD.

Nearly every essential feature of the oil business in southeast Texas is out of the ordinary, judged by the standards set by the older fields in the Northern and Eastern part of the United States. In the Corsicana district, in north Texas, the methods that prevail in the production of oil, and the quantity of production, may be said to be similar, in a general way, to petroleum operations in the Appalachian fields, where small wells are the rule.

But the Spindletop gushers set a new pace for the oil industry in Texas. Old ideas were knocked into a cocked hat. Instead of five, ten, fifteen or twenty barrel wells, operators drilled for twenty thousand barrel wells—and they are still drilling for them. When a man starts a wildcat hole in southeast Texas, he hopes for a gusher, and his fondest dream is that he may strike a duplicate of Spindletop. He has no notion of developing a twenty-barrel well, or even a fifty-barrel well. Undoubtedly a good many wells which would produce this amount of oil have been abandoned in southeast Texas in the last two years. The ordinary Texas operator looks with disfavor on the Matagorda district because the well which recently came in there did not prove an all-oil gusher of capacity ranging up into the tens of thousands of barrels. The well has been doing better than 100 barrels a day—the est mates put it as high as 600 of oil, but that is not sufficient to cause any excitement among the operators in the Spindletop, Sour Lake and Batson fields. They want something tremendous.

It is true that many wells are being pumped for less than 100 barrels a day in the southeast Texas fields, and they are paying, but at the outset, in every field, the operator counted on a gusher when he drilled, and if he did not get it, he probably tried again.

First Development Dates Back to the Sixties.

In Nacogdoches county, a little more than 100 miles north of Beaumont, there is an oil field whose development dates back to the sixties, since which time more than forty wells have been drilled in the district. Oil has been found in every well, yet today, to all appearances, the field is idle, and all because the production is small, ranging from one to five barrels a day from shallow sands, found at depths varying from 110 to 280 feet.

Nacogdoches, a city of five thousand, is located about fourteen miles north and west of the field that bears the same name. It boasts the reputation of being the first white settlement in the state of Texas and an old town, [illegible] early part [illegible] presumably by the French or Spanish, stood on one of its main streets until two years ago, when it was torn down to make way for a business structure. The town and the county have been the scene of many incidents that go to make up the history of Texas and the United States. Gen. Sam Houston had his headquarters at Nacogdoches at one time, and Davy Crockett passed through the town, and made a speech to the people there, while on his way to join the little band of heroes who defended the Alamo.

Center of a Prosperous Country.

Today the city of Nacogdoches has two railroads—one, the Houston, East & West Texas, connecting Houston, Texas, and Shreveport, La., and the other, the Texas & New Orleans, connecting Beaumont, on the main line of the Southern Pacific, with Dallas. It is a thriving town, and is the base of supplies for a large and prosperous farming community. One of its principal dry goods houses carries a $200,000 stock. Cotton, corn and other staples are grown in the country adjacent to Nacogdoches, and there is a wealth of pine timber in the district which forms the basis of a growing lumber industry.

Texas history seems to have had its beginning in Nacogdoches county, and the same county was the scene of the first attempt to establish a producing and marketing oil business in Texas.

New Orleans Men Were Pioneer Developers.

Nineteen years ago a party of New Orleans men, headed by Edgar H. Farrar, organized the Petroleum Prospecting company for the purpose of developing the territory known as the oil springs property and which constitutes the heart of the proven field at Nacogdoches. About 3,500 acres of land was acquired by the company, and the first well was sunk near what is known as the oil spring. This spring first caused attention to be attracted to the locality as prospective oil-bearing territory. Its waters have a sulphur tinge and on the surface of the spring the aniline colors that are present when light oil is poured on water are always present.

Their First Well Encouraged Them.

As cable rig was used to drill the well. Several oil-bearing sands were encountered, and it is related by the older residents of the county that when the biggest of these was struck, the well gushed oil "over the derrick." Evidently the promoters of the company felt that they had found what they wanted, for they immediately started work on additional wells.

Oil Hauled to Nacogdoches in Barrels.

Nacogdoches being the nearest distributing point, the oil was hauled there in its crude state in barrels by oxen and mule teams. It cost $1 a barrel to transport it over the rough, sandy roads, but it is stated that as much as $5 a barrel was obtained for it for lubricating purposes, this being the use to which it was put.

As the production was increased, it was determined to construct a pipe line connecting the field with the town of Nacogdoches. A three-inch line was laid, and its length is now given as eighteen miles, although it is hard to understand why it should have been longer than the wagon route.

Company Was Sold out for Debts.

Two iron tanks, having a combined capacity of 2,400 barrels, were installed in the field and another tank of about 1,500 barrels capacity, was built at Nacogdoches at the terminus of the line. It is related that the first tests of the pipe line, with oil, required about 5,000 barrels of oil, and that it was some time before the line was put into operation. It seems that water got into the line and that a freeze one cold night caused the pipe to burst in a number of places. The company could not find a satisfactory market for its output; its supply of funds ran short, and the next thing in its career was a sale to satisfy a note for $3,700. The holder of the note bought the property in and sold it for $12,500 through G. W. Matthews, a lawyer and now a resident of Nacogdoches, to A. T. Anderson of Houston, who has since died.

The pipe line was taken up and part of it was used in the construction of the Nacogdoches water system; the balance was stacked near the oil spring, the site of what came to be known as "Oil City"—the first Oil City in Texas, to be followed by Corsicana, then Beaumont, then Sour Lake and then Batson.

Acquired by the Houston Oil Company.

Mr. Anderson prosecuted additional development work on the property, but did not succeed in placing the business on a commercial basis. He died and his widow sold the property to John H. Kirby for $60,000. It was taken into the Houston Oil company at the organization of that concern—which has since gone into the hands of receivers—and is said to be a part of that company's holdings at the present time. The Houston Oil Company made no attempt to develop the

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property beyond the stage which had been reached when it acquired possession.

So much for the history of the oil springs tract.

Shallow Sands Found on East and West Sides.

It has been determined by a score or more of test wells that the property on the east and west sides of the springs land has the same shallow oil sands. In one instance, a well was sunk to a depth of 700 feet on a tract of land less than a mile from the nearest shallow well, to the northwest, but it did not make a producer. Last year the Liberty Petroleum Company, composed of Galveston people, drilled a well to a depth of 1,380 feet on the Kuykendall lease, four and one-half miles southeast of the springs tract. The work was done under the direction of George A. Watkins, who drilled some of the wells on the springs property. He reported that he found the shallow sands, and that he encountered a pay sand at 680 feet, but he cased all these off in the hope of developing a gusher sand at greater depth. This well now stands cased, to a depth of 900 feet.

One well has been drilled on the springs tract to a depth of 1200 feet. It was put down during development of the land, but it is said that the drill failed to disclose a better sand than those near the surface. It is generally reported at Nacogdoches that no deep wells have been drilled on the springs land, for it appears that at least one test was made by former owners of the property.

Looks Like Sour Lake.

In the last two years Nacogdoches has attracted the attention of the various large producing companies operating at Beaumont, and the representatives of these companies have visited the field. There seems to be no disposition to deny that it is looked upon as a good prospect. It resemblance to Sour Lake is marked, in many respects. The gravity of the oil from the shallow sands is between 22 and 23, Baume, and it resembles the Sour Lake product. Those who believe in the future of Nacogdoches point to the fact that Sour Lake had shallow wells for years before the deep, or gusher, sand was opened up in 1903. They also point to the fact that deep wells were drilled at Sour Lake for two years or more before the pay sand was located, and that it afterward developed that these wells were on the edge of the productive territory. Nacogdoches, they say, has already been proven to be of greater area than Sour Lake, in the matter of shallow sands, and the fact that one or two deep wells have been drilled on or near the property that is known to have the shallow formations does not indicate that there is not a deep sand which will prove more productive than the shallow sands. It is contended that it will require not less than six or eight wells to thoroughly test the field for deep sands, and this seems reasonable, inasmuch as the shallow sands have been found within an area that measures more than four miles from east to west.

Railroad Building Through the Field.

A railroad is now being constructed from Nacogdoches through the oil country, and with its completion in the near future the matter of transportation of supplies and of oil, if it is found in large quantities, will be greatly simplified.

With the coming of the railroad, renewed activity is reported in the field. The Gonzales Oil Company, which drilled at Orange, Texas, last year, will drill a deep well on the west side of the springs tract, near a shallow well put down within the past twelve months by C. A. Jones of Nacogdoches. The usual sands were found in the Jones well.

Deal for Ten Wells on West Side.

Another deal, now on, involves the drilling of ten wells on a 160-acre tract west of the springs land, and north of the Jones property. There are now four shallow oil wells on the 160-acre tract, and under the terms of the contract, which has been made on it, ten wells must be drilled within the next eight months. H. B. Francis of Beaumont, who will undertake the new work, expects to make one of the wells a test for the deep sands. It is understood, however, that his idea is to develop the shallow sand and to refine the production at the field. It is understood that a large percentage of cylinder and lubricating oils are obtained from the Nacogdoches crude.

Wells Equipped with Steam Heads.

A drive through the field last week revealed wells every few hundred rods, all of them shallow, and containing oil. On the springs property, where the surface resemblance to Sour Lake is so noticeable, are twenty-two wells, seven of them equipped with steam heads and one with a "jack." Part of an old standard rig stan's over the first well drilled on the tract. Oil is oozing out of some of the wells, and there are indications of the presence of gas in good quantity. The pump station is boarded up. On the hill east of the spring is the old cooperage house, where barrels were put in condition to receive the oil, and there is another two-story frame building which was once the Oil City Hotel. The one-story frame office of the Petroleum Prospecting Company, and a rock shed, containing two wooden tanks, in which the oil was heated by steam coils before being run into the iron tanks and thence into the pipe line, remain intact. On the ground, scattered over the spring property, are hundreds of barrels, some of them filled with oil. One of the iron tanks is more than half full of oil and there is plenty of fresh oil on the ground near the wells to convince the most skeptical that the greasy fluid is there.

Bearing in mind the history of Sour Lake, it will not be surprising if there develops at Nacogdoches no deeper, or gusher, pay sand at a greater depth than the wells have usually been drilled in this old oil field. The indications are certainly encouraging.

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NEW JENNINGS WELL COMES IN FLOWING

The Crowley Oil & Mineral Company's well No. 12 at Jennings was brought in on May 12, and started off at a smaller pace, flowing better than 1000 barrels the first twenty-four hours. It was necessary to anchor the four-inch line connecting the well with the settling tanks on account of the heavy pressure.

W. G. Park and associates are drilling a wildcat well seven miles north of Liberty on the road to Batson.

Shipments of Oil From Port Arthur

DATE	RIG	NAME OF VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	Quantity in Barrels
April							
28	Tug	Fannie and Barge	J. M. G. P. Co. P. L.	F. W. Goodell	Taylors Bayou	Crude	501
29	Barge	S. O. No. 94	Nat. Oil & P. L. Co	Standard	Brooklyn	"	46 763
30	"	Clarke No. 2	Texas Co.	Texas Co.	Berwick, La.	"	4 691
30	S. S.	J. M. Guffey	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co	New York	"	7 512
30	"	J. M. Guffey	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co	" "	Solar	12 171
May							
2	Barge	Clarke No. 2	Texas Co.	Texas Co.	Berwick, La.	Crude	4 863
3	S. S.	Lansing	J. M. G. P. Co. P. L.	E. A. Sterling Co	New York	"	40 543
3	Barge	S. L. No. 93	J. M. G. P. Co. P. L.	E. A. Sterling Co	" "	"	27 751
3	S. S.	Atlas	J. M. G. P. Co. P. L	D. E. Hirshfield	" "	"	13 032
3	"	Atlas	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co	" "	"	3 529
3	"	E. L. Drake	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co	" "	"	38 524
3	"	Ligonier	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co	Phila., Pa	"	9 031
3	"	Ligonier	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co	"	Solar	13 295
3	"	Ligonier	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co	"	No. 1 Red	2 262
3	"	Ligonier	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co.	"	No. 2 Pale	2 249
3	"	Ligonier	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co.	"	Spl. Red	4 427
3	"	Ligonier	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co	"	No. 3 Pale	200
3	"	Ligonier	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co.	"	Cylinder	200
3	Barge	Sherango	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co.	Gretna, La	Crude	26 240
3	S. S.	Northeastern	Texas Co.	Standard	Ft. Breeze	"	22 297
3	"	Washtenow	Sun Co	Sun Co.	Marcus Hk.	"	25 512
4	"	Providence	J. M. G. P. Co. P. L.	Texas Co.	Havana	"	17 968
5	Barge	Clark No. 2	Texas Co.	Texas Co.	Berwick, La.	"	4 339
6	"	Clark No. 1	J. M. G. P. Co. P. L.	San Jacinto R. Co	Galveston	"	2 007
6	"	Hoo-Hoo	J. M. G. P. Co. P. L.	J. N. Pharr	Morgan City, La.	"	3 054
6	"	Clarke No. 3	Gulf Ref. Co	Bowers Ddg. Co	Galveston	"	8 027
8	S. S.	Harry Luckenbach	Texas Co	Standard	New York	"	25 000
9	Barge	No. 91	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co.	" "	"	4 318
9	"	No. 91	J. M. G. P. Co. P. L.	E. A. Sterling Co	" "	"	19 115
9	S. S.	Maverick	J. M. G. P. Co. P. L.	E. A. Sterling Co	" "	"	11 338
9	"	Northwestern	Gulf Ref Co	Gulf Ref. Co.	Philadelphia, Pa	"	21 861
6	"	Northman	Gulf Ref Co	Gulf Ref. Co	" "	"	21 909
10	"	Larimer	Gulf Ref Co	Gulf Ref. Co.	New York	"	31 601
10	Barge	Clarke No. 3	Nat. Oil & P. L. Co.	Clarke & Co.	Galveston	"	8 000
10	"	Hoo-Hoo	J. M. G. P. Co. P. L.	J. N. Pharr	Morgan City, La.	"	3 445
10	S. S.	Roma	J. M. G. P. Co. P. L.	Acme O & F. Co.	Philadelphia, Pa	"	14 536
		TOTAL (Barrels.)					502 001
		Previous Shipments					2 423 032
		Total Since January 1st					2 925 033

Shipments of Oil From Sabine Pass.

DATE	RIG	NAME OF VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	Quantity in Barrels
May							
1	Barge	Gusher	Higgins Co	Higgins Co	Morgan City	Crude	4 500
2	S. S.	Ottawa	Security Co.	Anglo-American	London, Eng.	Solar	26 000
3	Barge	No. 90	Security Co.	Standard	New York	"	26 000
3	Barge	No. 92	L. S. & C. Oil Co.	Standard	New York	Crude	36 002
10	S. S.	Weehawken	Security Co.	Anglo-American	London, Eng	Solar	27 000
		TOTAL (Barrels)					115 502
		Previous Shipments					696 310
		Total Shipments since January 1					812 902

(1) NOTE. The Anglo-American Oil Company, mentioned in the Sabine shipments, is the English company and has no connection with the concern of the same name organized in Texas in 1901.

(2) NOTE. In the table of shipments published in the issue of April 15 it was erroneously reported that the steamer Atlas and Barge No. 90, loaded by the Higgins Oil & Fuel Company and consigned to the Standard Oil Company New York, had cleared from Port Arthur on April 6, whereas the shipment was made from Sabine. The amount of this shipment, 38 505 barrels, has been deducted from the Port Arthur total and has been added to the Sabine total.

FROM A SUBSCRIBER.

Boston, May 10, 1904.

Editor Oil Investors Journal,
Beaumont, Texas.

Dear Sir: Your card notifying me of the expiration of your valuable paper was mislaid. Enclosed find $1 in payment for one year's subscription. Hope you will forward the May 1 number at once.

I would not be without this paper, as I consider it most valuable to anyone who is interested in the Texas-Louisiana oil fields.

Wishing it continued success, I remain yours respectfully,

J. S. COOMBS,
No. 47 Hammond St.

The property of the Lone Star & Crescent Oil Company will be sold by order of the United States Court, at the door of the Beaumont Court House on Monday, May 30, to the highest bidder. A full account of the company's career appeared in a recent issue of this paper.

N CALL

Texas-Louisiana Petroleum Record
and
Oil Investors' Journal.

SECOND YEAR.

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OIL INVESTORS' JOURNAL,
BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

HOLLAND S. BEAVIS, Editor and Manager.

THIS PAPER HAS ONLY ONE PURPOSE AND THAT IS TO PRINT THE NEWS.

The editorial column of the Oil City Derrick of May 9 is made up principally of quotations from the last number of this paper concerning the supply and movement of Texas oil. The editorial is headed "Facts About Texas Oil."

We could desire no greater compliment than such a heading. We are in business to give facts, and facts only, regarding the fields in this section, and to have our humble efforts in this direction recognized by our contemporaries and readers is our chief aim and purpose.

It is apparent to us that there is but one foundation upon which to build the future of this paper, and that is truthful reports. We are fallible—and not over old, hence susceptible of learning—and we have made mistakes, but they have seldom been due to carelessness.

It is our purpose to present a fair and accurate report of every matter that is treated in the columns of this paper. To a great extent we have the co-operation of the oil operators in this endeavor. When it is fully realized that the Journal is published in the interests of the trade and that it has no other mission, we expect to have further co-operation, and support.

Thus far we have not canvassed the operators in Texas and Louisiana for substantial support, beyond their good-will and the information concerning development and other points that go to make up the news features of the paper. We believe, however, that we have demonstrated our good intentions and our desire to publish a paper whose reports may be relied upon as being as near the actual facts, in each instance, as we are able to obtain them.

Under these circumstances we expect to receive some measure of financial support from the trade, in the way of advertising, and we shall be glad to hear from producers, refiners and supply houses, and to learn that they have decided to be represented in the advertising columns of this (the only all oil) paper published in the State of Texas.

At the same we shall be pleased to receive suggestions calculated to work an improvement in the Journal.

A word from our contemporaries also will be appreciated. We should like to know your opinion of the Journal, whether or not you think it has earned and deserves the support of the Texas and Louisiana oil trade. Give us some straight talk along this line. If it is favorable it will assist us in getting business; if it isn't favorable it will take the conceit out of us—and that will help some.

DEATH OF JOE LEE JAMESON.

Joe Lee Jameson, claim agent of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company with headquarters at Beaumont, succumbed to typhoid fever on May 9 and was buried in Austin, Tex., on May 11. As a mark of respect the local offices of the Guffey Company were closed for a part of the day following Mr. Jameson's death. The deceased was a native of Missouri, and attained prominence in Texas through his successful work with the Democratic State organization. He was also a popular member of the Elks and other lodges and was active in the Travelers' Protective Association. He leaves a widow and two children.

A PREACHER-PROMOTER'S GUN PLAY.

The Reverend J. B. Cranfill, promoter of the San Jacinto Oil Company, of Beaumont, was arrested at Texarkana, Ark., on May 12 on a charge of assault to murder, the complaining witness being the Reverend S. L. Hayden. Both are Baptist preachers and both were on their way to attend the Baptist convention at Atlanta, Ga., when they had the encounter which led to the gun play made by the preacher-promoter. For years they have been publishers of rival religious papers at Dallas, Tex., and their continued and freely expressed animosity has caused considerable feeling among their followers. Hayden rubbed it into Cranfill pretty hard on account of the failure of the Cranfill oil promotions to realize the promises and hopes of the organizers. The two men were on the same train out of Dallas but did not discover it until they met in the wash room of the sleeper in the morning. Words between them were followed by a pistol exhibition with Cranfill as the star performer. Hayden grappled with the gun toter and in the melee two shots were fired, neither of which took effect. Cranfill gave $1000 bond and was released. Both preachers then proceeded on their way to the love feast at Atlanta. Cranfill evidently had been studying up some on firearms, for the gun he carried was of the latest magazine pattern, capable of killing about ten preachers in two seconds when properly aimed and manipulated. Those who lost their money in Cranfill's oil company will doubtless be thankful for the information that if the sky pilot who piloted them into the hands of a receiver is not a successful oil operator he is at least vigilant and goes loaded for bear, fellow preachers or anything else that may hob up. Complaining stockholders who call on him in person please take notice.

A PIPE DREAM OF THE FUTURE.

From the Oil City Derrick.

The West is still dreaming of new and vaster pipe line systems than ever. The fact that a line will be built from the Kansas oil fields to Kansas City has started fresh rumors of new lines that are to extend from Port Arthur, Texas, up through the oil regions of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Indian Territory, and thence easterly to Whiting, Indiana, where direct communication already exists with the principal refining points on the Eastern seaboard. The Chicago Chronicle is responsible for the latest tale of an underground transportation system, extending from Texas to New York, by way of Kansas. It says:

"A transcontinental pipe line, now being built, will include, with its branches reaching out to all sections of the oil fields, more than 10,000 miles of underground pipes, of which 6000 miles have already been laid in the East. The vast improvement has for its object the handling of the entire crude oil production of the United States through pipe lines. The stretching of the pipe line across the continent is necessary in order to care for the output of the newly discovered oil fields of Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma and to make the output of these Southern and Western wells come to the rescue of the Eastern oil supply, which, in the last government reports, shows an alarming decline."

Statement of Resources of the Higgins Oil and Fuel Company, March 31, 1904.

ASSETS

PROPERTY—Land located on Spindletop, also near Beaumont, and at Sabine, Jefferson County; also in Hardin County, (near Sour Lake, Saratoga and Batson Prairie), and Orange County, Texas, and Saint Mary's Parish, Louisiana, (with all claims satisfied). (Description of property attached)		$1,507,542 79
Cash on hand and in Banks		15,083 76
Treasury Stock		394,600 00
Bills Receivable		32,477 36
Accounts Receivable		66,768 77
Black Development Company's Stock (24 shares)		1,200 00
Pipe Line (Beaumont and vicinity)		52,536 25
Oil Tank Cars (115)		96,079 02
Higgins-Paraffine Pipe Line		56,453 26
Live Stock, Wagons, Horses, etc.		1,150 00
IMPROVEMENTS—Spindletop (Beaumont Station)—Pumping Stations Nos. 1 and 2; steam and water lines, loading racks, tools, etc.		21,522 20
Santa Fe Loading Station—Pumping station, loading rack, switches, car shops, etc.		7,886 57
Sabine Station—Pump station, pipe line, wharf, switches, tanks and tools		45,729 73
Morgan City Station—Pump station, house, wharf, pipe line, water line, tools, tanks, etc.		18,805 34
Sour Lake Station—Pump Stations Nos. 1 and 2; electric light plant, pipe line, loading rack, switches, buildings, tools, tanks, water wells, etc.		67,345 33
Batson Station—Pump station, buildings, electric light plant, pipe line, tools, tanks, etc.		17,510 11
[N. B.—The value of land and oil wells thereon not included in the above]		
Wharf, pipe line and measuring tank at river front		354 19
FLOATING EQUIPMENT—Three tugs and six barges		124,106 74
Tools on boats		148 80
Office Furniture		1,000 00
Tankage—Beaumont and vicinity		180,884 59
Water Wells—Beaumont (three)		768 20
Oil Wells—Beaumont (fifteen)		74,164 05
" " Sour Lake (ten)		43,805 31
" " " " lease (two)		2,802 53
" " Batson (two)		9,342 19
" " " Paraffine lease (two)		3,192 25
Insurance (General)—Unexpired premium		4,364 00
(Marine)		2,445 62
MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES—Car Material	$4,480 34	
Beaumont Supplies	3,161 92	
Sour Lake Supplies	2,084 97	
Batson Sup. $873 84; $978 57	1,852 41	
Galveston Pipe Line, etc.	1,558 20	
		13,838 24
Oil in Storage—Beaumont, Batson, Sour Lake, Sabine and Morgan City		170,781 06
		$3,034,218 86

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$2,500,000 00	
Surplus April 1, 1903	205,500 19	
Bills Payable	12,382 65	
Accounts Payable	2,261 64	
Income Derived from Stocks and Bonds	1,200 00	
Assets over Liabilities	321,904 47	
		$3,034,218 86

DIVIDENDS PAID TO DATE

				$ 64,480 00
No. 1—$4.00 a share	January 6, 1902	On 16,120 shares		26,413 50
No. 2—1.50 "	April 10, 1902	" 17,609 "		26,428 50
No. 3—1.50 "	July 8, 1902	" 17,619 "		30,871 50
No. 4—1.50 "	October 8, 1902	" 20,581 "		31,581 00
No. 5—1.50 "	January 26, 1903	" 21,054 "		31,581 00
No. 6—1.50 "	April 27, 1903	" 21,054 "		31,581 00
No. 7—1.50 "	July 20, 1903	" 21,054 "		42,108 00
No. 8—2.00 "	November 23, 1903	" 21,054 "		
				$285,044 50

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REPORT ON A TEXAS OIL COMPANY.

In the issue of the United States Investor of Boston, for May 7, appeared an inquiry concerning the J. M. Guffey Petroleum company, and an answer to the same, furnished by the Boston paper's Beaumont correspondent, giving a fairly accurate report on the company. Both the inquiry and the report are reproduced below:

Your report on the present condition and prospects of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company would be very interesting and much appreciated. The offices of the company are at Beaumont, Texas, and Frick Building, Pittsburg, Pa. The president, at last account, was J. M. Guffey, of Pittsburg; the secretary, C. F. Farren. Among the large holders of the company's shares, and perhaps bonds, are the Mellon Bros., bankers of Pittsburg and New York. The properties of the company are said to be in the Beaumont field at Jennings, Sour Lake, and it is reported that it is drilling five wells in the new Batson district. I desire especially to know as to the reliability of the people directing its operation or to its financial condition, and the prospects of its shares proving a good investment, 20-25 per cent dividend earners. Does the large refinery at Port Arthur Texas, belong to the company?

The report is as follows:

"(a) I have it that the company's present condition is excellent, with a large reserve surplus on hand for investments in new oil territory that may be opened up, it being the policy of the company to acquire holdings in all new fields, and thus to keep up the average of its production. Its prospects depend entirely upon the oil supply, and there is every indication that new pools will be opened up in this district (southeast Texas) for many years to come, this assumption being based on the fact that in the past three years four very productive pools have been developed, proving the presence of oil in various localities hereabout. (b) The Mellons of Pittsburg, Pa., are reputed to be the largest holders of the company's securities, and its management is under their direct control and active supervision, W. L. Mellon, vice-president, being here a good part of the time. (c) The company has larger holdings than any other concern in the Spindletop field. It also has large holdings at Sour Lake and Saratoga, Texas, and has larger interest than any other company in the new Batson (Texas) field, from which it has taken, since January of this year, more than 1,250,000 barrels of oil, most of it of 30 gravity, Baume, which is a lighter oil than is usually obtained in this section. Its operations at Batson include the drilling of about 40 wells, and the company is probably getting 10,000 barrels a day from its own wells in Batson at this time. When the field was first opened up the wells were invariably gushers, and the company's production in the early days, January and February, probably ran as high as 40,000 barrels a day. (d) The reliability of the people directing the company's affairs can hardly be questioned as they are among the most responsible and the wealthiest interests in Penn-

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sylvania. The local shareholders are of the same caliber. (e) It is impossible to forecast the probable dividend returns on the stock. The policy of the management in this respect has never been announced. (f) The refinery at Port Arthur belongs to the Gulf Refining Company, a separate corporation, largely owned by the same interests. It may be added that the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company operates a great mileage of pipe lines, has more tankage and more wells, equipment, etc., than any other Texas oil company, and it is regarded as one of the strongest independent companies in the country."

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN THE WELSH FIELD.

The oil development at Welsh is attracting considerable local interest due to several important tests that are now being made. The most interesting is the work just started at what is known as the Colorado-Texas Company's well.

This well, completed to a depth of 1050 feet over a year ago, is now being deepened by Binyon & Prather, Beaumont operators. They expect to go to the Jennings stratum, which has been found at a depth of 1850 feet in the well drilled by the Dutch Company one-fourth mile east of the present development at Welsh. The Colorado-Texas well is situated much nearer the producing wells at Welsh and had a good showing of oil in the 1000-foot sand. If the lower sand is found to be productive a considerable amount of new work will be done. The heavy gas pressure found in the sand encountered at about 1,100 feet has deterred operators from attempting the deep wells.

The well drilled by the Metropolitan Oil company in 1903 and abandoned on account of defective strain, is now being cleaned out and is doing from 50 to 100 barrels of oil daily. It is at present the largest producer in the Welsh field.

The daily production of the field is figured as follows:

	Bbls.
Rio Bravo Oil company (Southern Pacific), 1 well	75
Hilltop Oil company, 2 wells	150
Metropolitan Oil company, 1 well	80
Netherlands-Boer company (MacFadden & Best), 1 well	75
Welsh Oil & Development company, 1 well	35
Proven Field Oil company, 1 well	30
Total 8	445

The refinery at Welsh being built by the Welsh Oil & Refining company is nearing completion and should be ready for operation by July 1. Its capacity will be about 300 barrels daily

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DECLINE IN BATSON PRODUCTION STIMULATES DEVELOPMENT AT SARATOGA.

The rapid decline in production of the Batson field is having a very stimulating effect on the development work which will be undertaken in the Saratoga district.

The manner in which the Saratoga wells have maintained their production has been quite satisfactory; and this feature, combined with excellent pipe line facilities and a complete loading rack equipment on the Santa Fe tracks, makes it possible to obtain a good market.

The production of the field will average about 2000 barrels a day, the bulk of it being produced from the Rio Bravo (Southern Pacific) Company's property. A test well drilled by the Rio Bravo Company about 80 feet east of the well which was ruined a few weeks ago by a terrific gas blowout, has been completed, and has resulted in a well of moderate size. The indications seemed good for a well of more than average production, and in fact the new well was reported in the newspapers as a gusher of about 3000 barrels capacity. The actual production is not in excess of 250 barrels.

The oil is of the same gravity as that obtained in the neighboring wells at the same depth, approximately 950 feet.

An important test is being made by the Santa Fe Company, and is known as its No. 4. This well on May 13 had a bad blow-out at a depth of 1200 feet, the indications, down to that depth, being unsatisfactory. The damage which was done to the drilling outfit was not serious, and the well will be cleaned out and thoroughly tested.

The indications at the Santa Fe well would point to something interesting from a deeper stratum than is as yet producing in the Saratoga field; and if such is the case, the predictions by many operators acquainted with the field will have been fulfilled.

The Saratoga field is undefined as to its limits; and from present prospects the development work contemplated by the larger companies operating at that point will no doubt fully test the possibilities of deeper oil sands.

DECISION FAVORABLE TO THE JENNINGS-HEYWOOD SYNDICATE.

In the district court at Crowley, La., on May 2, Judge Debaillion handed down a decision in the case of J. Sully Martel vs. the Jennings-Heywood Syndicate in favor of the defendant company. This case has been in the court for some little time and was earnestly fought on both sides. The result is another victory for the Jennings-Heywood people. They have been uniformly successful in defending their title to the lands they control at Jennings. Several good wells are located on the property involved in the above suit.

JENNINGS OIL COMPANY'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Jennings Oil Company was held in the company's office at Jennings on May 2. The reports of the officers of the company showed the organization to be in a healthy condition. The following directors were elected for the coming year: Alba, W. Scott and O. W. Heywood, W. E. Noble, J. L. Chaddock, C. Heichelheim and W. C. Tyrrell, Jr. These then elected the following officers: O. W. Heywood, president and manager; W. Scott Heywood, vice-president; Alba Heywood, secretary-treasurer.

Notice has been posted at the office of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company to the effect that the piping charge from Beaumont to Port Arthur will be advanced from 5 to 10 cents a barrel on and after June 1. Other companies have been charging 10 cents for the service from the start.

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Orient Buckboard

AUTOMOBILE

WITH TWO SPEED

A little machine that has in one year gained a reputation bounded only by the limits of the earth.

PRICE, $425

4 H. P. Weight, 500 lbs.

(From Motor Age, March 17, 1904)

MADE EARLY CENTURY

Cleveland, O., March 14.—Harry S. Moore, agent for the Orient buckboard, is greatly elated over a rather remarkable run made yesterday by Frank Adams and Gail Crawford in the former's buckboard. The gentlemen claim to have made the first century run of the season for an Ohio automobilist and their trip was certainly a remarkable demonstration of the standing up qualities of this popular little machine. The route was over the famous century course of the bicycle days—Cleveland to Geneva and return, and despite very bad condition of the roads the machine returned to Cleveland in good shape, not a bit worse for wear during the trip, though the roads at times were so bad that it was necessary to haul the machine through mud up to the axles.

The start was made at 7 o'clock, standard time, and it was just 10:20 at night when the two automobilists, tired and mud stained, rolled into town again. A peculiar circumstance in connection with the run is that identically the same time was made on both the outgoing and incoming trip. It took just 7 hours and 40 minutes to make the 50 miles to Geneva and the return trip was made in like time. Considering the condition of the roads the time was good as could well be expected.

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